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Zaire

Angolan, UNITA Delegations Set for Talks *AB1407142089 Paris AFP in French 1232 GMT 14 Jul 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 Jul (AFP)—The delegations of the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] who are expected to resume their peace negotiations on 16 July in Kinshasa arrived yesterday in Kinshasa, it was learned today from a reliable source. The delegations, whose membership is still unknown, arrived discreetly. The official Zairian press, which quoted authorized sources in Paris where the head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, is currently visiting, merely confirmed 16 July as the date when the talks will resume.

Contrary to the last meeting, which was held in Kinshasa on 30 June, it was observed that the Angolan Government delegation is no longer staying in the largest hotel in town but rather at an area kept secret by the Zairian authorities. According to observers, the cautiousness of the Zairians can be explained by the fact that the last round of peace talks was "temporarily suspended" by Luanda because of the UNITA's violations of the cease-fire accord signed between the two sides in Gbadolite (Zaire) on 22 June, and also because too much publicity was given to that meeting.

UNITA Delegation Arrives 15 Jul

*AB1607141189 Dakar PANA in English 1401 GMT
16 July 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 July (AZAP/PANA)—A ten-member delegation of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which has been fighting the government in Angola, arrived in Kinshasa Saturday [15 July] for renewed peace talks on Angola.

Addressing a press conference in Kinshasa, the head of the UNITA [words indistinct] Valentin, the UNITA "minister of information," said his movement had come to Kinshasa with an open mind in the forthcoming talks with the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) delegation in order to obtain peace and national reconciliation.

He said the talks in Kinshasa will focus on convergent points between the two sides.

"The Gbadolite meeting was very important because it was the first time that UNITA and MPLA were meeting after 14 years of fighting to discuss matters related to peace in Angola," Mr Valentin said.

"It was a historic moment during which the two sides discussed many points," he added.

Mr Valentin thanked the Zairean head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, for his tireless efforts to bring peace in Angola.

The UNITA delegation was received at Ndjili International Airport by Mr Malu Koni, the minister of state for international cooperation. The Angolan Government delegation is expected to arrive in Kinshasa late Saturday.

News about the resumption of the peace talks on Angola was confirmed in Paris by Zairean authorities on Thursday.

Savimbi Arrives, Makes Statement

*AB1607135889 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1329 GMT
16 Jul 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Jul (AZAP)—Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, arrived here this morning. His visit is in connection with the ongoing negotiations with the Luanda government for national reconciliation in Angola.

Mr Savimbi told the press that he has come to Zaire solely for consultations with the founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and that the UNITA delegation to the negotiations with the Luanda government was rather led by his aide in charge of information, Jorge Valentin. The Gbadolite accords, he pointed out, are again in the search for peace and national reconciliation and henceforth, UNITA will no longer do without Marshal Mobutu's advice.

Replying to a question, Dr Savimbi explained that UNITA has never violated the cease-fire proclaimed last 24 June. Now, he added, both parties must work to set up a mechanism that will help monitor and define all the peace and national reconciliation processes. Dr Savimbi was welcomed at Ndjili International Airport by Citizen Sakombi Inogo, state commissioner for the information press.

Savimbi Departs Kinshasa for Gbadolite

*AB1607180589 Paris AFP in French 1739 GMT
16 Jul 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Jul (AFP)—The president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Jonas Savimbi, who arrived in Kinshasa this morning, flew immediately to Gbadolite (northern Zaire) where he was to meet the Zairian head of state, President Mobutu Sese Seko, according to official sources. The two men, the same sources said, were to hold private talks, while peace talks began in Kinshasa in the morning between the delegation of the Angolan Government led by the Angolan minister of external relations, Mr Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem "Loy," and the UNITA delegation led by the "minister of information" of the movement, Mr Jorge Valentin.

The Zairian head of state, who had been invited to France for the ceremonies marking the celebration of the bicentenary of the French Revolution, went to Gbadolite

directly this morning upon his return from Paris. (?Official) Zairian sources said he could also receive at Gbadolite Mr de Castro Van-Dunem "Loy," who is bearing a personal message from Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Angola's Van Dunem on Talks' Delay

*AB1707091489 Paris AFP in English 0529
GMT 17 Jul 89*

[Text] Kinshasa, July 17 (AFP)—Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro Van Dunem on Sunday [16 July] accused rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) of committing 59 violations of a cease-fire agreed on June 22 in Zaire.

Mr. Van Dunem said that because of the violations, peace negotiations scheduled to start Sunday in the Zairean capital would instead get under way on Wednesday.

He was speaking after a meeting with Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko at Gbadolite, in northwestern Zaire.

"According to information we have received, there have been military orders (by UNITA) to attack the Angolan Armed Forces, inhabitants and the Benguela railway line, and this has caused deaths among the civilian population and a great deal of damage", the foreign minister said.

"The Angolan people is tired of civil war", he said. "Nevertheless we will continue working with UNITA along the lines of the Gbadolite agreement" signed in June.

Mr. Mobutu, who had returned from Paris where he had attended celebrations for the bicentenary of the French Revolution, also held talks with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi in Kinshasa, official sources said, without giving further details.

MPR Supports Mobutu's Angolan Mediation Efforts

*AB1307141289 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1645 GMT
12 Jul 89*

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Jul (AZAP)—The Political Bureau of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR], which met at the People's Palace on 12 July under the chairmanship of Citizen Mpinga Kasenda, permanent

secretary of the Political Bureau, fully supports the MPR founding chairman and encourages him in pursuing his lofty mission on reconciliation in Angola.

The following is the report on the plenary session of the constitutional body in charge of monitoring party decisions:

"The MPR Political Bureau, which has just held its first plenary session since the historic Gbadolite summit [words indistinct], expresses delight over the resounding diplomatic success achieved by the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, and his people in the search for ways and means of reconciling the sons and daughters of the brotherly people of Angola.

The Political Bureau fully supports the founding chairman of the party and encourages him in his continued efforts to accomplish the sublime mission that Africa has entrusted to him.

In the same diplomatic context, the Political Bureau is pleased by the very successful visit of the founding chairman to the United States of America and the positive repercussions that his contacts with U.S. political and business circles will have on the economic recovery of the nation.

The Political Bureau reminds militants of the MPR that the diplomatic successes achieved by the leader of the party have to be sustained at the national level by greater personal and collective discipline and by the constant effort of all the active forces of the nation with a view to increasing domestic output.

After this brief review of the diplomatic activities of the party leader, the Political Bureau examined the agenda which basically featured one item, namely the assessment of progress made in implementing resolutions and recommendations of the congress; decisions made by the Central Committee; and acts, executive decrees and orders, and decisions made by the various organs of the party-state.

Work is currently progressing very smoothly. All the commissions have already examined the reference documents in their possession and have begun hearing the various heads involved who are charged with implementing the aforementioned decisions."

Somalia

'Growing Insecurity' Reported in Mogadishu

AB1407132089 Paris AFP in English 1953 GMT
13 Jul 89

[Text] Nairobi, July 13 (AFP)—The killing of the Roman Catholic bishop of Mogadishu on Sunday [16 July] is the latest violent incident in the Somali capital where growing insecurity is causing numerous residents to flee, diplomatic and opposition sources said here Thursday.

"Those who can afford it are sending their families out of the capital," a Somali resident here said.

"A few years ago you could walk safely in Mogadishu at midnight. Now if somebody is just a few hours late coming home the family panics," he said.

Observers say increased insecurity is linked to the continuing war in the north against the rebel Somalia National Movement (SNM), spawning a number of inter-tribal conflicts which have spilled over into Mogadishu to the south.

Some gangsters operating in Mogadishu are believed to be deserters from Somalia's demoralised army.

No motive has emerged for the killing of Bishop Salvatore Colombo, an Italian aged 67, in his cathedral last weekend apparently by a lone gunman.

Sources here said gangsters apparently operate with relative impunity because the security forces have virtually broken down.

According to unconfirmed reports the bodyguard of Somalia President Mohamed Siad Barre has staged a number of strikes in protest at their living conditions.

Life in the capital is worsening economically with increasing incidents of malnutrition among the urban poor, diplomatic sources here said.

The same sources say that the government has little or no control over roads outside the capital.

A delegation from the London-based human rights watchdog Amnesty International held talks with President Barre during a visit to Mogadishu from June 24 to July 2 following allegations of civil rights abuses in Somalia. Its report has not yet been published.

Relief organisations working in the north last January accused the Barre government of reprisal killings of civilians in its war against the SNM.

The United States last month released 15.5 million dollars in balance of payments support for Somalia.

Some 36 million dollars remains frozen by Washington until the government makes significant progress in bringing about peaceful reconciliation in the country.

Reports of the situation in Somalia have been hard to verify because the Somali Government has not granted visas to any of the Nairobi-based Western journalists covering the region since the SNM [Somali National Movement] launched a new offensive in May last year.

14 Jul Mogadishu Violence, Unrest Detailed

8 Killed; Curfew Imposed

EA1407165789 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1400 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] A statement released today by the Somali Democratic Republic Ministry of Interior says that at midday today a group of troublemakers masquerading behind the cloak of religion created disturbances in the Hodan District of Mogadishu. The report adds that security forces tried to curb the disturbances but that the troublemakers refused to disperse peacefully. As a result, fighting broke out and 8 people were killed and 24 others injured. The dead and injured include both troublemakers and members of the security forces.

The statement went on to say that the situation immediately returned to normal. A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed. Movement of people is prohibited from 6 pm [1500 GMT] to 6 am [0300 GMT] effective from today, until further notice.

The statement says the incident is now being investigated. Members of the public are warned to beware of instigators hiding under the cover of religion. They should regard them as enemies of social order and peace. The Ministry of Interior statement says the curfew should not be regarded as a violation of civil rights. It is aimed at safeguarding the security of the people and curbing the activities of troublemakers who want to confuse the people.

'Intensive' Shooting, Demonstrations

AB1407190089 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 14 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] We have been getting reports today of a good deal of shooting in the Somali capital, Mogadishu. Details are scanty, but it appears there have been large religious demonstrations in the center of the city. Here is Chris Balden:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The shooting started at around 1 o'clock, Mogadishu time [1000 GMT], and was intensive. It went on for an hour and was reportedly heard throughout Mogadishu. The trouble started after Friday prayers in the mosques. Demonstrators took to the streets to protest about the arrest of a number of their

preachers yesterday. The demonstrators rushed through the Maka al-Mukarama Street in Hodan District, shouting slogans and throwing stones. It was then that the security forces moved in, and it appears that the intention, at least originally, was simply to disperse the demonstrators. We understand that there was more shooting later on this afternoon, but that only went on for a short period. What has apparently incensed the demonstrators is the arrest of a number of their religious leaders yesterday. But quite why they were picked up, we do not yet know. [end recording]

Death Toll Stands at 10

EA1407193089 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Excerpt] A Somalia Democratic Republic Ministry of Interior statement says that today at noon [0900 GMT], a group of troublemakers hiding behind the banner of religion caused disturbances in an area of Mogadishu's Hodan District. The statement further said that the security forces tried to contain the disturbance in a peaceful manner. However, the troublemakers attacked the security forces with stones, knives, and sticks, forcing the security forces to take protective measures. As a result, shooting began, and 10 people were killed and 32 others wounded. There are dead and wounded on both sides. [passage omitted]

Siad Orders Troops To Open Fire

NC1507103889 Paris AFP in English 1034 GMT
15 Jul 89

[Text] Nairobi, July 15 (AFP)—Up to 10 people were killed and scores more were wounded Friday when Somali troops opened fire to disperse rioters in the capital, Mogadishu, diplomatic sources here said Saturday.

The sources said Somali President Siad Barre had ordered troops to open fire on the crowd after an initial attempt to disperse the demonstrators had failed.

According to the sources in Nairobi, the demonstration was of a religious nature.

There was no truth in a rumour that the United States ambassador in Somalia had been attacked, the sources said.

Curfew Lifted; Traffic Back to Normal

JN1507104389 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Diplomats in Nairobi say that the Somali Government today lifted a dusk-to-dawn curfew on Mogadishu after clashes between police and demonstrators which resulted in 10 dead and 32 injured. The diplomats add that traffic conditions in Mogadishu streets have been normal and that there are no indications that further protests are likely.

Mogadishu radio had earlier reported that police were forced to open fire at demonstrators who tried to stir up trouble under the pretext of religion and who attacked the police with stones, clubs, and knives.

Further on Police, Army Actions

AB1507131389 Paris AFP in French 1129 GMT
15 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 15 Jul (AFP)—About 10 persons were killed and several dozen injured when the Somali police and Army moved in to disperse demonstrations that broke out early yesterday afternoon in Mogadishu, a diplomatic source said here today. [passage omitted]

There is every indication that the demonstrations were of a religious nature. They reportedly started yesterday at 1300 local time (1000 GMT) in the capital after the faithful learned of the arrest the previous evening of four religious leaders at the head of the largest [words indistinct]. The forces "fired at random at the crowd," and the shooting lasted about 1 hour, the same source said.

'Wide-Scale Rebellion' Put Down

JN1507135389 Kuwait KUNA in English 1333 GMT
15 Jul 89

[Text] Rome, July 15 (KUNA)—The Italian foreign Ministry has set up an emergency center to closely follow up developments in the Somali capital following bloody riots there Friday, which claimed ten lives, ministry sources said Saturday.

Radio Rome, in a commentary today, said that the Somali authorities were in control of the situation and that calm prevailed after military units started patrolling the capital.

Clashes flared up Friday in protest against an earlier arrest of 18 people, including four leaders of an Islamic movement, it added.

The radio further added that arrests were made in connection with the murder of the Italian archbishop of Mogadishu, who was slain last Sunday [9 July] on the steps of the church.

The radio quoted unidentified Western sources in Mogadishu as saying that "we are facing a wide-scale rebellion and the situation is very dangerous".

The commentary said that an attempt to overthrow the government of President Mohamed Siad Barre was earlier foiled by the armed forces loyal to him.

The Italian Government maintains deep-rooted bilateral relations with Somalia, where hundreds of Italians work in a number of development projects being implemented by the Italian Government.

23 Reported Killed

EA1507144089 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] The Somali Police command today reported that during yesterday's problems, which were stirred up by troublemakers under the guise of religion, 23 people were killed and 59 wounded. The report said the troubles that had occurred in the Hodan area of Mogadishu were now over. It called on all Somalis to remain [word indistinct] from troublemakers [words indistinct].

'Islamic Movements' Attempted Coup

AB1507144589 Paris AFP in French 1422 GMT
15 Jul 89

[Text] Nairobi, 15 Jul (AFP)—The riots which took place yesterday in Mogadishu constituted an attempted coup d'etat by the Islamic movements against President Siad Barre's regime, it was indicated by various Western diplomatic sources. This attempted coup d'etat was brutally crushed with about 10 demonstrators killed and several other dozens seriously wounded, the same sources added.

SNM Not Part of Coup Attempt

EA1507165089 Paris AFP in French 1532 GMT
15 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 15 Jul (AFP)—At least 23 people were killed and 60 others badly wounded yesterday in Mogadishu during the repression of riots that appeared to be an attempted coup d'etat against the regime of President Siad Barre, it was learned today from various Western diplomatic sources. These riots followed street demonstrations staged by Islamic fundamentalist movements, the same sources indicated.

The tally of 23 deaths includes only those bodies that were identified. The toll is expected to be much higher, it was pointed out. In view of the seriousness of the situation in Mogadishu, the Italian Embassy has decided to evacuate its staff, which was expected to be repatriated to Rome tomorrow via Nairobi, it was also learned.

The attempted coup d'etat, it was pointed out, has nothing to do with activities of the Somali National Movement (SNM) that has been fighting government troops, particularly in the north, for more than 1 year now and which has inflicted many defeats against the government. Fundamentalism, it was noted, has increased in Mogadishu at a time when a climate of insecurity is also on the rise, a climate particularly encouraged by various gangsters suspected of being deserters from the Army. Many residents of the capital, both Somalis and foreigners, have sent their families abroad.

U.S., FRG Ambassadors Safe

JN1507174889 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1720 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Excerpt] There are many reports on the situation in Somalia claiming an aborted coup had taken place against President Mohammad Siad Barre. At least 23 people were killed and 60 others wounded yesterday, Friday, in an Islamic attempt to overthrow Mohamed Siad Barre's regime in Mogadishu, according to Western diplomatic sources in Nairobi.

The Western diplomatic sources in Nairobi added that following Friday prayers yesterday, Mogadishu was the scene of a wave of violence and that forces loyal to Siad Barre opened fire on the demonstrators, who had succeeded in taking control of the streets. The sources added that the U.S. and FRG ambassadors are safe, following rumors that they had been wounded by police fire.

Evacuees Cited on Unrest's Causes

EA1507195789 Paris AFP in English 1839 GMT
15 Jul 89

[Text] Nairobi, July 15 (AFP)—At last 40 Italian nationals, most of them women and children, were evacuated from neighboring Somalia and arrived here Saturday after Somalia Government troops bloodily put down an attempted coup here.

Most of those evacuated were dependants of Italian nationals in Somalia.

They left Mogadishu after at least 23 people were reported killed and more than 60 wounded when troops opened fire to disperse protesters on Friday.

Several of the evacuees said the situation in Mogadishu was very tense.

One of the mosques in the city, where the unrest appeared to have started, was flattened by troops, one of them said.

He added that gunfire could be heard in the capital throughout the night but had become sporadic by Saturday afternoon.

The evacuees, who arrived in Nairobi aboard an Italian Air Force plane, confirmed earlier reports that the violence began when troops entered a mosque in Mogadishu in an apparent effort to arrest a religious leader.

"The congregation resisted and that is when the troops opened fire on them," one said.

The evacuees are due to leave for Rome aboard an Alitalia flight later Saturday.

President Says Troubles 'Now Ended'

*EA1507161789 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1400 GMT 15 Jul 89*

[Text] Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, today addressed messages of condolence to the families and relatives of those who died in yesterday's disturbances in a small section of the Hodan area of the Benadir region. He prayed for the dead to go to paradise and for patience for the bereaved.

In addressing the people through the mass media, Comrade Siad said the troubles, which had occurred in a small section of Hodan District, had now ended and that things were back to normal. He called on all Somalis everywhere to safeguard stability and security and to remain vigilant against such difficulties.

He also referred to the problems that such disturbances created and the ugly objectives of the minorities responsible for the conflict. He added that it was important for the Somali people to cooperate with the security forces in maintaining stability.

Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre called on the security forces to detain and bring to court only criminals [words indistinct]. He called on them not to fire without reason, and to discriminate between the culprits and the innocent. He also called on the officials and people of the other regions of the country to strengthen peace and stability and to counter anything capable of creating problems and instability.

President Urges Armed Forces' Restraint

*EA1507193589 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1713 GMT 15 Jul 89*

[Text] Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, today addressed the Somali people through the mass media, calling on them to strengthen unity and safeguard stability:

[Begin Siad recording] In the name of God, the compassionate and merciful: Comrades, yesterday there was a problem. Some people died in riots [last word in English]. We pray for their souls to rest in peace and for their relatives to be patient. We hope that inasmuch as the events were confined to a small area, there will be no more problems. Meanwhile the Somali people should remain vigilant and not allow themselves to be worried by such insignificant noises, whether the people are in Mogadishu or outside it. Do not take it as anything serious, because it is actually nothing.

We advise the Somali people to remain calm. It could happen that some street ruffraff and the security forces might chase each other. At such times, people should not go out but should rather remain quietly at home. If anything happens, they will be informed by the radio. [end recording]

We earnestly advise the Somali people to keep calm and keep out of trouble. The troublemakers and those concerned with curbing them must be left to themselves. Avoid getting mixed up with them. Do not listen to loudmouths who want to confuse the people. People must stay at home. They should not fear the forces when they see them. The forces are not out to provoke the people; again, the forces are not out to provoke the people. The forces should take to court any criminal caught red-handed. They should not touch or harm the innocent.

I have been told about shots being fired. There should be no firing without good reason. Many problems could arise if anyone but a known criminal is fired upon. We earnestly appeal to the forces to stop firing at random, which could unsettle the people or wake up those in bed. Sometimes if shots are fired, many people come out to find out what is happening. Shooting at such people is unlawful. It is curiosity [preceding word in English]—people are like that. They want to see what is happening.

A distinction must be drawn between criminals and [word indistinct] people. Observation must be applied to ensure this. This is absolutely essential. Guard against such things whether you are one of the forces or a civilian. We know that this problem was stirred up by a few people who are nothing but bandits. Their affair will end.

Do not unwittingly run about and join the bandits in their crimes. [passage indistinct] Do not join criminals. Do not go with them. Stay at home. Houses get destroyed. People get lost. Many people will suffer. There is nothing [word indistinct] except problems. I do not believe anyone wants to suffer.

Vigilance is of paramount importance. Stay out of this problem in a pure, stable, patriotic, and Islamic manner. Officers of the Armed Forces and security forces must guard against harming the innocent. I repeat: All culprits must be taken to court and innocent people left alone. I hope everything is as it should be and that the situation cools down. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Religious Leaders Briefed on Riots

*EA1507213389 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 15 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] This afternoon at the high court in Mogadishu Dr Mahmud Sa'id Mohamed, minister of justice and religious affairs, met with some of the Benadir region's religious leaders, including preachers, imams, mosque committees, qadis, and leaders of Muslim brotherhoods. He briefed them on the problems stirred up yesterday by people hiding under the cloak of religion, who, he said,

had sought to undermine the Somali people's peace and unity. He said that the source of the problems was not religion, because sacred Islam forbids division, envy, hatred, and killing. He called on his audience to unite against these people. In conclusion, the minister called on the religious leaders to intensify their efforts to propagate Islam and to heighten the community's awareness of the path leading to a bright future.

Shaykh Mohamed Guled Karsheh, deputy minister of justice and religious affairs, expressed the religious leaders' readiness to strengthen Islam, participate in development, and heighten the people's awareness of their interests.

A representative of the religious leaders spoke on the features of Islam, the obligations of Muslims, and ways of opposing those who misinterpret the beliefs of Islam.

Officials Urged To Combat 'Banditry'

EA1507212689 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade Abd al-Qadir Haji Mohamed, deputy secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP], today at SRSP Headquarters in Mogadishu met with deputy chairmen and bureau chairmen of the Central Committee operating in the districts of Benadir region, and the committee of the party [word indistinct] in the 13 districts of Benadir region. He briefed them on the need to move quickly to enlighten the people of the districts on the values of peace and unity and to strengthen the implementation of the neighborhood programs under way in the districts of Benadir region.

He called on the officials to focus the attention of the local people on the need to act against anyone engaging in banditry or harming unity.

The deputy secretary general praised the people and security forces of the region for the exemplary manner in which they had dealt with those hiding under the guise of religion who created problems yesterday. He called upon them to intensify their operations.

Comrade Mohamed 'Umar Uthman, bureau chairman for organization and mobilization of the Central Committee, and Ali 'Ugas Abdullah, party committee secretary for Benadir region, briefed the deputy secretary general on operations in the districts.

Riot Victims Buried

EA1507214289 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1850 GMT 15 July 89

[Text] A report released by the Somali Domestic Republic Ministry of Interior tonight says those who died during the disturbances stirred up by troublemakers in an area of Hodan District in Mogadishu on Friday, 14 July, were buried this afternoon in Mogadishu following their funeral. The report said that before these people were buried, their corpses were shown to relatives, who

identified them all except in two cases. Anyone wishing to see these two bodies may contact the Criminal Investigations Department of the Somali Police in Mogadishu, who have photographs of these bodies.

The report added that [word indistinct] the BBC reported this afternoon [word indistinct] from New Zealand among those who were injured in the Hodan District of Mogadishu. The report said that the man is alive and currently receiving treatment at the Madinah Hospital in Mogadishu.

Diplomats on Violence, Attempted Coup

NC1607123589 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT
16 Jul 89

[Text] Nairobi, July 16 (AFP) - The Somali capital Mogadishu has calmed down after the bloody repression of a coup attempt against President Mohamed Siad Barre Friday that left at least 23 dead and dozens injured, diplomats reported here Sunday.

An Italian who arrived in Djibouti from Mogadishu on Saturday said that Somali troops had shot dead more than 40 people and wounded about 100 as they exchanged fire with fundamentalist Muslim demonstrators. Diplomats earlier said the riots were linked to a coup attempt.

The Italian, reached by telephone in Djibouti, said the demonstrators had gathered Friday in central Mogadishu on the road to the Great Mosque. Some grabbed weapons from soldiers and the shooting began, lasting for some four hours until a curfew was imposed.

The link between the violence, which came on the second day of the Fid al-Adha Muslim celebrations of the Feast of the Sacrifice, and the alleged coup against Somalia's military regime reported by diplomats was still not clear Sunday.

The riots began when troops tried to enter a mosque to arrest a Moslem leader in connection with the murder last Sunday [9 July] of the Roman Catholic bishop of Mogadishu, Salvatore Colombo, according to members of Italian aid workers' families who were flown to Kenya by the Italian Air Force Saturday.

The previous day, Somali authorities arrested six Islamic leaders and 12 other senior members of the Muslim community in connection with the assassination, according to diplomatic sources.

Those detained included Abdulkader Aden Abdallah, the son of Somalia's first president, together with the Imam Abdulrahman Ali Souffi, and the lawyer Ismail Djamale, a former journalist, they said.

Twenty-three bodies of dead fundamentalists were identified in Mogadishu Saturday. The Italian in Djibouti, who asked not to be named, said four or five of his

compatriots had been beaten up by rioters while a New Zealand national was recovering from wounds in a Mogadishu hospital.

Major-General Barre, who has held power since becoming Somalia's strongman in a military coup in 1969, reimposed a curfew Saturday from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. (1500 to 0300 GMT).

In Rome, the Italian Foreign Ministry expressed "great concern" at events to Somali Ambassador Yusuf Ali Usman, and called on his government to guarantee the safety of some 500 Italian residents in Somalia, the south of which was ruled by Italy until independence in July 1960.

Sources in Djibouti said the French Embassy there was "closely monitoring the situation and had taken steps to prepare for any eventuality". A transport plane was ready to fly to Mogadishu, the sources said.

Security 'Totally Under Control'

*EA1607170489 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1400 GMT 16 Jul 89*

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and National Guidance said today that the disturbances caused by troublemakers hiding behind the cloak of

Islam have died down and that the situation is now normal. The spokesman went on to say that the city of Mogadishu is very calm and life is normal. Trade, transport, and other areas of social life are in full swing, and security is totally under control.

Official Meets With Religious Leaders

*EA1607191589 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 16 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] Comrade Mohamed 'Umar Uthman, the chairman of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Bureau for Organization and Mobilization, held a meeting this afternoon with the religious leaders of (Wor Diigley) District in Mogadishu. The meeting was called to discuss increasing social organization, strengthening unity, tightening security, and other issues. The minister spoke of the role Somali religious leaders played in the struggle for the independence that the country is enjoying today. He pointed out that religious leaders in (Wor Diigley) District should oppose anything that undermines the unity of the people. The bureau chairman urged the religious leaders to beware of those who make misleading interpretations. He also asked them to warn the people about the problems caused by division. [passage omitted]

'Diplomatic Sources' on De Klerk Mozambique Visit
MB1207192089 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1600 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Mozambique have confirmed that minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, will meet President Joaquim Chissano in Maputo next week.

However, there has been no confirmation of the visit from Mr de Klerk's office. Our political staff reports that the talks will probably deal with the security situation in Mozambique and relations between the two countries.

ANC Assesses Mandela-P.W. Botha Talks
EA1307140189 Dar es Salaam Radio: Freedom in English
to South Africa 1930 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] Compatriots, the 45-minutes talk between our leader, Comrade Nelson Mandela, and the apartheid president, Pieter Botha, last week has raised a number of questions and speculations, both internally and externally, concerning the path our country can take in the immediate future.

Already, from those who are looking for anything from the regime to justify their refusal to impose further pressures to force this regime to heed international opinion, we have heard praises being showered on the regime, and these forces are [word indistinct] disseminating the notion that this regime is ready to negotiate. Others have already characterized this meeting between the president and our leader as meaning a recognition by Pretoria on the important role that can be played by the ANC [African National Congress] in search for a political solution for the apartheid-created crisis in our country.

Against this background key questions that demand answers following this meeting and these speculations are: Has Pretoria's apartheid regime adopted the new thinking and seriously searching for negotiated solutions to the problem of its own creation? [sentence as heard] Another question which has been raised is: Are we about to see Comrade Nelson Mandela and other imprisoned leaders unconditionally freed to play their role in this search for a political settlement?

What should be emphasized strongly than before is that events concerning our country cannot be taken in isolation of and out of consideration of the policies presently pursued by Pretoria and the recent developments which cannot be forgotten in any analysis dealing with the intentions of the Pretoria regime is the recent reimposition of the state of emergency—a clear sign of the intentions of the regime to cling to the reins of power through sheer and naked force.

What is instructive is that this meeting between Comrade Nelson Mandela and the racist President Botha takes place only weeks after the regime reimposed its state of emergency amid internal and external outcry that this [word indistinct] of upholding white minority rule should be lifted—the racist rulers enter into genuine negotiations with the real leaders of all. If the Pretoria regime is ready to talk to real leaders of the people, and is seriously looking for a political settlement of the South African conflict, why would it reimpose the state of emergency? Why would it maintain the stand of iron fist approach against those with whom it should be negotiating in the first place?

Another development which cannot be dismissed or ignored when we are talking about this meeting is the recent unveiling by the Nationalist Party [as heard] of a reform package, a reform package it says must lead our country into a new era, a package calling for the protection of so-called minority rights, when the overwhelming demand is for total equality for all, a package calling for the enshrinement in the Constitution of segregation in terms of residential areas, separate schools and other facilities, a package consistent with the central dogmas of the apartheid system.

It is particularly instructive that this reform package has been described as an insult to the people by the national liberation movement and dismissed by even people who are not supporters of the liberation movement, as symbolizing nothing new. But yet Pretoria made no bones about its intentions of imposing this reformed apartheid—if need be, at the point of the gun. Whilst announcing it, Pretoria went out of its way to stress that so-called security and order will be high in its priorities when this plan it is being implemented—another way of saying no one should dare offer another way out of the crisis for our country.

With whom can Pretoria be said to be ready to negotiate with if those who are opposed to its policies are to be detained, jailed, and even shot dead in the streets for articulating their aspirations? With whom can Pretoria be said to be ready to negotiate with when it is rejecting the democratic demand of universal franchise and telling those opposed to apartheid that it is either a reformed apartheid or a war? With whom is Pretoria indeed ready to negotiate with when it wants discussions on its own terms, terms of continuing white minority domination of our country? It therefore becomes clear that the position of the apartheid regime remains that of maintaining apartheid at a (?telling) time, at a time when the prospect of intensifying pressures is apparent and hence its policy of blood (and smiles?).

It is against the background of this policy that the invitation by the racist president to Comrade Nelson Mandela has to be seen. It has to be seen as a carefully orchestrated ploy by the regime to defuse the struggle inside our country by holding forth prospects of a just political settlement and a ploy of defusing the mounting

campaign for sanctions by sending the bogus signals that Pretoria is ready to enter into serious negotiations with the real leaders of our people.

Compatriots, what has to be said is what Comrade Nelson Mandela said when he was offered conditional freedom by the regime, that only free men can negotiate; prisoners cannot enter into contracts. The seriousness of the regime can only be shown by it releasing Comrade Nelson Mandela and all our imprisoned leaders and all political prisoners. None of us can be hoodwinked by the latest actions of the regime. No one can believe that this regime has changed its heart and is ready to release Comrade Nelson Mandela. He remains the prisoner of the apartheid injustice.

Let it be clear that there cannot be any such thing as his gradual release. Either Comrade Mandela is a free leader, able to consult with his fellow leaders of our people without let or hindrance, or he remains a prisoner. He cannot be half free. That is why our demand for the unconditional and quick release of all political prisoners should be escalated.

Even though we have dismissed the latest actions of the regime as a publicity exercise, it has shown that the regime is under pressure. It has shown that it can no longer continue dismissing out of hand our leaders it has held captive for more than 25 years now.

In this meeting between the racist president and our leader, Comrade Nelson Mandela, the regime has demonstrated for all to see that it is in mortal fear of intensifying pressures, hence these attempts to defuse them. Let us step up our struggle. In our millions, let us act together to release our leaders and all political prisoners and to create a new, democratic South Africa.

Compatriots, the recent actions of the regime have confirmed its intention as that of sowing confusion within the ranks of the oppressed, so that it can obtain a breathing space to consolidate and perpetuate apartheid. Now Pretoria is raising the issue of negotiations and again dangling the prospect of the release of Comrade Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners precisely to defuse our mounting struggle and to avert further international pressures. It is against this background that we must maintain vigilance and do everything to enhance the unity and united action of all those who genuinely want to see a new South Africa, a South Africa which is democratic, nonracial, and unitary, in order to thwart the enemy machinations.

Against this backdrop, we again present a recent analysis of the present situation by the National Executive Committee of the ANC to serve as our guiding light. The National Executive Committee of the ANC met in full session during the early week of June 1989. During the meeting, which (?phased) over (?4 days), the National Executive Committee received and considered reports dealing with

the situation in South Africa, the changing regional balance of forces, the implications of recent initiatives to find a negotiated resolution to the struggle for freedom in South Africa, and the international situation.

The National Executive Committee condemned the extension of the state of emergency for a further 12 months. This is an admission of failure by the Botha regime which clearly demonstrates the bankruptcy of the policies of apartheid. There could be no clearer indication that the regime has no strategy other than the application of additional and more massive brute force to solve the deep crisis into which its policies have precipitated our country. The National Executive Committee noted that during the past 5 years of (?virtual) martial law, we have witnessed the effective illegalization of 22 democratic bodies, the deployment of army units in black residential areas, schools and universities, the arrest and detentions of tens of thousands of individuals, including a large number of children, the [word indistinct] increased of external aggression and destabilization—and yet the spirit of mass resistance which reached its pinnacle during the uprisings of 1984 to 1986 has not been crushed.

After the initial dislocation occasioned by the state of emergency, the democratic formations, activists, and militants have creatively devised the means of operating under conditions of total illegality. We can measure the extent to which these skills have been mastered by the inauguration of several mass organizations under the bayonets of the regime during this period. The spontaneous stay-at-home strikes of 31 March and 16 June, the hunger strike waged by the detainees, the rising incidence of defiant action—all these are an index of the rising militancy of our people. It is this spirit of no surrender and the will to resist that the regime vainly hopes to crush by an extension of the state of emergency.

The National Executive Committee examined the [words indistinct] to mobilize and coordinate resistance to the Labor Relations (Amendment) Act. We unequivocally endorse these efforts and call upon all patriots, democrats, and liberation movement militants to assist in the convocation of a successful workers [word indistinct]. Resistance to the Labor Relations (Amendment) Act cannot be regarded as a task exclusively for the organized working class and the democratic trade unions. Every democrat and freedom fighter must regard this law as an assault on the democratic movement as a whole and as an attempt by the racist state and the employers to reverse the gains scored in the last 2 decades of mass struggle. The ANC leadership pledges its unstinting support to any initiative taken by the democratic trade unions and the democratic movement to resist and defeat the Labor Relations (Amendment) Act.

The ANC believes the forthcoming tricameral elections are an insult to the majority of our people. They are yet one more attempt by the regime to win sorely needed legitimacy and credibility. We therefore call on all South

Africans to boycott these elections and thus deny the regime the credibility it claims. It is the task of the oppressed colored and Indian communities, in particular, to demonstrate their total rejection of all apartheid institutions by a massive stay-away from the polls on election day.

In the immediate future and the period after the elections, it shall be one of the principal tasks of our people to demonstrate in action that the tricameral apartheid Parliament is irrelevant to the process of change, that the new South Africa is being shaped by the actions of our people through militant struggle. In the factories, in the mines, in the rural areas, in the community, in the schools and the universities, and on the battlefield. The ANC's constitutional guidelines, based on the Freedom Charter which we have placed before the people of South Africa for discussion and (?amplification), provide the only realistic basis for a future democratic dispensation. The National Executive Committee calls on all our people, in whatever formations they are organized, to regard these guidelines as their document, to be discussed, critiqued, amended, or revised as they see fit.

In the cause of its work, the National Executive Committee also received reports on new initiatives emanating from the Thatcher administration of Britain to find a negotiated resolution of the South African question. Inspired by our commitment to explore seriously any avenue that holds out the possibility of reducing the level of suffering, the National Executive Committee [NEC] considered this issue with the intellectual rigor it deserves. We remain convinced that the Botha regime and the racist president-elect, F.W. de Klerk, are today mouthing the rhetoric of a political settlement as a means of buying a longer lease on life for the system of apartheid and to ward off international pressure for sanctions.

In this context, we are alarmed at the apparent (?credulity) of present Western governments, who are creating the prospect of the De Klerk presidency with same chorus of hypocrisy which they [word indistinct] P.W. Botha. De Klerk has already displayed his true colors by supporting the imposition of the state of emergency. It is the logic of the apartheid system that (?predisposed) De Klerk to employ internal repression and external aggression to secure white power and racial privilege. The NEC reaffirmed its adherence to the October 1987 ANC statement on negotiations and underscores that only the continued escalation of internal resistance, including its armed component complemented by increasing international pressure, will bring down the edifice of apartheid.

The NEC session was held on the eve of the return of former exiles to their homeland, Namibia, in the run-up to democratic elections. It is the NEC's considered judgement that the events suddenly unfolding in southwestern Africa are a practical indication of our movement's strategy of a multipronged attacks on the structures of apartheid through mass mobilization, underground activity, and armed struggle supported by

international solidarity. The changes in the geopolitics of the region are the finest fruit of decades of struggle on the part of the Namibian people and the unswerving solidarity they have received from the Frontline States, the rest of Africa, and the international community.

As we look towards the forthcoming democratic election, we call upon the people of South Africa through the entire range of organizations and activities in which they are engaged to devise the means of expressing our solidarity with the Namibian people, and give every form of practical moral assistance for the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] victory at the polls in November. Namibia's victory is our victory. A SWAPO victory shall be our victory. For the people of our region, the ever-growing tide in favor of its [word indistinct] of international tension and the peaceful resolution can only be considered a boon.

The NEC reiterated its commitment to the struggle for world peace and disarmament and noted that in our region, the sole responsibility for violation of the peace rests with the apartheid regime. In southern Africa, peace and freedom are indivisible. The former cannot be purchased at the price of the latter. Consequently, the greatest contribution the people of South Africa can make to the peace and security of our region is the overthrow of the racist regime of Pretoria. It is in this spirit that the NEC reiterates our appeal to the international community to join us in isolating this regime by imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against apartheid South Africa.

Tambo on Botha-Mandela Meeting, ANC-French Ties
MB1507145089 London BBC World Service in English
1325 GMT 15 Jul 89

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The African National Congress, the ANC, is being perplexed by last week's meeting between the South African state president, P.W. Botha, and the jailed nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela.

Now, the ANC president, Oliver Tambo, may have been further disconcerted by the statement issued in Lusaka by one of his senior aides, Thabo Mbeki, who said that the ANC's only option is to intensify its guerrilla campaign. Mr Tambo, seizing an opportunity to reinforce his organization's credentials, has joined the bicentennial's celebrations in Paris as a guest of the French Government.

Besides the continuing debate over the real significance of the Botha-Mandela encounter, there is also speculation that the ANC may soon resolve its long-running dispute with Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha Movement and that a quadripartite meeting involving also the UDF

[United Democratic Front] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] antiapartheid groups could be held next month in London.

In Paris today, Nora Appolous has been talking to Oliver Tambo. First: Did he think that his invitation to the Paris celebrations marked a shift in French policy toward the ANC?

[Begin recording] [Tambo] I think it does. I shook hands with President Mitterrand for the first time, when I came to this occasion. Of course, for us, the great thing is the occasion itself. The fact that we should have been invited to participate here—in southern Africa, the people invited were only President Mugabe, as head of the Nonaligned Movement, and myself—I think that this is a great statement of support on the part of President Mitterrand for our struggle in South Africa.

[Appolous] The meeting between Botha and Mandela has been held as a major breakthrough in the West and by the South African Government. How do you interpret the meeting?

[Tambo] I don't. That is an absolute exaggeration. There was nothing in the meeting. Two people met and didn't discuss the political situation. They did not discuss anything at all, according to the statement that was released. It is not... [changes thought] It has no significance for us whatsoever. It is going to change nothing. We have been calling for the release of Nelson Mandela. It hasn't happened yet. It won't happen because Botha has met him. We have been told that they will release him after elections, and that is the occasion that we are looking forward to, for his release. Whether Botha had met him or not, obviously, this was on the cards. Anyway, they were going to release him and others after the, (simply) Nelson Mandela, after the elections. There is just a chance that others might be released even before that. But we attach no more significance to the meeting than that of two people, one of them a prisoner who is held there and the other, a president who is going out of office.

[Appolous] So, why do you think Botha met with Mandela at this particular moment?

[Tambo] Botha has missed the opportunity of releasing Mandela and being applauded by the international community for doing a very good thing at last. He has missed that opportunity, because evidently, they don't want to release him now until after the elections, and it is going to be De Klerk who does that, and Botha will go down in history, he having done nothing at all, that the only man who had the good sense to release Nelson Mandela was De Klerk. So, he wants to feature out in the picture somewhat without releasing Nelson Mandela, which they can't before the elections, and it is to meet him and to know that I have been to what Pik Botha remarkably described as the most important recent development in

the history of a country, you know, going back to Van Riebeck. It is absurd. They are trying to blow up this meeting. There was nothing in it.

[Appolous] Chief Buthelezi has confirmed that he is to meet you later this month to discuss, among other things, a document aimed at unifying the mass movement in South Africa, the mass democratic movement and Inkatha. Can you confirm any comments?

[Tambo] Well, the matter was under discussion when I left. I have had no communication as to what actually happened. It was under discussion. There was such a proposal which was being discussed. We are, of course, immensely concerned to end the strife—it is like a strife, in Natal—and there are preparations for what is called a peace conference to put an end to all this; and meetings are being held; rallies are being held. The whole of Natal is being mobilized to put an end to this, and it is in that context that there will be possibility of a meeting of the heads of four organizations should take place. That is COSATU, the UDF, Inkatha, and ANC. But, discussions are currently going on between the other three anyway, between the Inkatha, UDF, and COSATU. They are discussing the matter. They are having meetings about it, and we want to give the effort our support as the ANC. [end recording]

Commentary Notes Mandela, ANC Attitudes to Peace
MB1707053389 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] Since the meeting between President P.W. Botha and Nelson Mandela, there has been speculation about possible negotiations with the ANC [African National Congress]. In some quarters it is argued that, since the head of government has met Mr Mandela, there is no justification for not engaging in talks with the ANC. The logic of that argument is shaky, to put it mildly.

Certainly, it is essential to create a climate in South Africa in which representative organizations will be drawn into political negotiations. The challenge for the country is to create a stable and democratic dispensation that reflects the varied interests and views of all South Africans. That can only come about through negotiation between representative leaders who are committed to building such a future for the country.

It has been said that South Africa is at present in this prenegotiation stage of establishing the climate for negotiations. It has different elements, such as the reform program, security issues, and regular informal discussions between leaders, to foster trust and identify areas of common ground as well as differences. Prospects for successful negotiations will inevitably improve as progress is made in these fields.

But it is naive to believe that the process will also draw into the arena of peaceful negotiation those organizations that are committed to change through revolution. Those who on ideological and strategic grounds set out to impose change through violence exclude themselves by definition from a process of peaceful negotiation to create a democratic dispensation. And a commitment to violent means to achieve political change is still the publicly declared position of the ANC. At its meetings in Lusaka with various groups of South Africans, it has repeatedly refused even to reconsider that stance.

That is why Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain consistently refuses to meet ANC leaders, a standpoint she reaffirmed at a meeting last week with Mrs Albertina Sisulu.

After his meeting with President Botha, Mr Mandela said in a statement: I would like to contribute to the creation of a climate which would promote peace in South Africa. That, however it may be interpreted by his admirers on one side or his critics on the other, is a far cry from the intransigent attitude that the ANC has adopted until now. Whatever the arguments may be for either Mr Mandela's continued detention or his release, it is simply wrong to imply that the same reasoning applies to the position of the ANC.

When South Africa begins the crucial stage of constitutional negotiations, all who are committed to peace and democracy will be welcome to participate. Where the ANC will stand at that time will depend on itself.

Angola

Government Says UNITA Violates Cease-Fire

MB1407175889 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1745 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements attacked Quiculungo village, Cuanza Norte Province, on 11 July, killing nine people and wounding another two, in violation of the Gbadolite summit cease-fire agreement.

ANGOP says that UNITA also destroyed the installations of the district party committee commissariat and those of the Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. ANGOP also points out that UNITA elements destroyed the local power station, four vehicles, and looted products found in the warehouse of the agricultural-products marketing and distribution company.

Peace Talks To Resume in Kinshasa 16 Jul

AB1407103489 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0900 GMT
14 Jul 89

[Text] Paris, 13 Jul (AZAP)—Peace negotiations between the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) will resume in Kinshasa on 16 July, an official Zairian source confirmed in the French capital yesterday.

On 10 July, the same source recalled, in a speech at the Paris International Diplomacy Academy, President Mobutu Sese Seko had announced that the commission set up in Gbadolite for the Angolan reconciliation would meet this weekend in the Zairian capital.

On the same occasion, the Zairian president announced that the national reconciliation process in Angola had become irreversible. The Angolan people, who have learned lessons from the atrocious experience of the 14-year fratricidal war, would be able to measure the price of peace and freedom, and their commitment to these values would be incalculable, he added.

Further on Talks' Rescheduling

MB1407122089 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] The commission responsible for defining the procedures for implementing the Angolan Government's peace plan has had its meeting delayed by 1 day. It will now be held in Kinshasa on 16 July.

Quoting a reliable source, O JORNAL DE ANGOLA newspaper reports the meeting has been postponed because Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko is currently in Paris to attend the celebrations of the French Revolution's 200th anniversary.

The commission has already met once since the 22 June Gbadolite summit. The meeting was interrupted because there was evidence of UNITA violations of the cease-fire accord [words indistinct]. This commission has the task of helping define procedures for integrating UNITA personnel into the institutions of the People's Republic of Angola according to their individual capabilities.

Lieutenant General Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndal, chief of the Angolan Armed Forces General Staff, headed the Angolan Government delegation to the first meeting. Indications are that he will also lead this delegation to the talks scheduled to begin on 16 July.

Talks 'Could Resume 19 July'

MB1607192889 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 16 Jul 89

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy today returned from Kinshasa, where he delivered a message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Mobutu Sese Seko, the latter's Zairian counterpart.

Although the contents of the message were not disclosed to the media, it is believed that they dealt with the peace efforts of the Angolan Government in light of the Gbadolite undertakings.

Meanwhile, sources say talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] could resume 19 July. The talks were suspended when UNITA violated the cease-fire.

President Mobutu Sese Seko, who acts as mediator, will take measures to establish favorable conditions for the resumption of talks, which are designed to reintegrate UNITA elements into Angolan society.

It should be pointed out that while in Paris, where he attended the 200th anniversary celebrations of the French Revolution, President Mobutu gave a news conference in the diplomatic academy. He acknowledged that in Gbadolite, the UNITA leader had accepted the principles of the peace plan.

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